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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/656,858	09/05/2003	Sonia Reed	016222-012810US	8576
20350 7590 06/06/2007 TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER EIGHTH FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834			EXAMINER DWIVEDI, MAHESH H	
			ART UNIT 2168	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 06/06/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/656,858

Applicant(s)

REED ET AL.

Examiner

Mahesh H. Dwivedi

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 March 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-14,16-21,23-28,30-33,35-40,42-52 and 54-61 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-14,16-21,23-28,30-33,35-40,42-52 and 54-61 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 02 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Receipt of Applicant's Amendment, filed on 03/14/2007, is acknowledged. The amendment includes the cancellation of claims 3, 15, 22, 29, 34, 41, and 53, the amending of claims 1, 13, 18, 20, 32, 37, 39, and 56, and the addition of claims 58-61.

Claim Objections

2. The objections raised on the office action mailed on 09/19/2006 have been overcome by applicants amendments received on 03/14/2007.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
4. Claim 1 recites the limitation "**wherein the client terminal**" in page 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claims 1-2, and 4-12 are rejected for incorporating the deficiencies of independent claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

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consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 1-2, 4-14, 16-17, 19-21, 23-28, 30-33, 35-36, 38-40, 42-52, 54-55, and 57-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Deo et al.** (U.S. Patent 6,970,891) and in view of **Carlisle et al.** (U.S. Patent 5,649,118).

7. Regarding claim 1, **Deo** teaches a system comprising:

A) a client having a plurality of applications residing thereon (Column 3, lines 44-54); and

B) a secure token having a storage architecture (Column 6, lines 27-34), wherein the storage architecture includes:

D) wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2)

F) wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2); and

G) one or more cells under each cell group, each cell having one or more associated attributes, wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell are used to control access to that cell by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2).

H) wherein the one or more attributes permit a first application to access after a first access condition is satisfied (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2);

I) wherein the one or more attributes permit a second application to access after a second access condition is satisfied (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2);

J) wherein the first access condition is different from the second access condition (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2).

The examiner notes that **Deo** teaches “a client having a plurality of applications residing thereon” as “The volatile files 122 make it possible for multiple

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resident applications 112, as well as nonresident applications 116 that are downloaded for a particular sessions, to share the same data in volatile memory 106 (assuming the applications are authorized)" (Column 3, lines 49-54). The examiner further notes that **Deo teaches "a secure token having a storage architecture"** as "With this architecture, volatile data kept in volatile memory is no longer bound to a single application, but can be accessed by multiple applications" (Column 6, lines 27-29). The examiner further notes that **Deo teaches "wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications"** as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo teaches "one or more cells under each cell group, each cell having one or more associated attributes, wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell are used to control access to that cell by the plurality of applications"** as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo teaches "wherein the one or more attributes permit a first application to access after a first access condition is satisfied"** as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo teaches "wherein the one or more attributes permit a second application to access after a second access condition is satisfied"** as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the

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volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches "**wherein the first access condition is different from the second access condition**" as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that Figure 2 of **Deo** clearly shows an ACL table 204 with differing permission levels (see 1 and 4). The examiner further notes that App1 and User1 have different access conditions as they have different ACL values.

Deo does not explicitly teach:

- C) a directory and one or more attributes associated with the directory;
- E, H, & I) one or more cell groups under the directory each cell group having one or more associated attributes;
- I) wherein one or more attributes associated with the directory, cell group, or cell are associated with a passcode or key;
- J) wherein the client terminal is adapted to use the passcode or key to access data in the directory, cell group, or cell.

Carlisle, however, teaches "**a directory and one or more attributes associated with the directory**" as "Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30), "**one or more cell groups under the directory each cell group having one or more associated attributes**" as "Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30), "**wherein one or more attributes associated with the directory, cell group, or cell are associated with a passcode or key**" as "FIG. 2 illustrates a structure that responds to this sensitivity of service providers. According to

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the structure of FIG. 2, Root owns the root directory and any number of files (directory files or normal files) that it wishes to create. For example, FIG. 2 includes a root directory file 10 and below it there are ".profile" file 11, "passwd" file 12, "log" file 17, "filex" file 13, "filey" file 14, and "ID" file 18. A number of subdirectories are also found below root, with each being used as the "HOME" directory of a user (service provider), and also creates a password file for each such user HOME directory. For example, FIG. 2 includes a directory file 15, named "htb" (the smart card's Holder), a directory file 20 named "bankA", and a directory file 25 named "airlineA". Each one of the directories includes a "passwd" file (16, 21, and 26, respectively) below the associated user's HOME directory, as well as a ".profile" file. This placing of the password files has some advantages but it is not a requirement. Importantly, ownership of each such password files is assigned to the user associated with that file and the directory above it. It may also be advantageous to grant ownership of files (directories) 15, 20 and 25 to the respective users" (Column 6, lines 30-51), and **"wherein the client terminal is adapted to use the passcode or key to access data in the directory, cell group, or cell"** as "Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Carlisle's** would have allowed **Deo's** to provide for access control at higher hierarchical levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card, as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62).

Regarding claims 2, 21, and 40, **Deo** further teaches a system, secure token, and method comprising:

A) wherein the one or more attributes permit access to one application and deny access to another application (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2).

The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches **"wherein the one or more attributes permit access to one application and deny access to another**

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application” as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and “The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like” (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that Figure 2 of **Deo** clearly shows an ACL table 204 with differing permission levels (see 1 and 4).

Deo does not explicitly teach:

A) associated with the directory.

Carlisle, however, teaches “**associated with the directory**” as “Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the “passwd” file” (Column 5, lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Carlisle’s** would have allowed **Deo’s** to provide for access control at higher hierarchical levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card, as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62).

Regarding claims 4, 23, and 42, **Deo** further teaches a system, secure token, and method comprising:

A) wherein the one or more attributes associated with the cell permit access to that cell by one application and deny access to that cell to another application (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44).

The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches “**wherein the one or more attributes associated with the cell permit access to that cell by one application and deny access to that cell to another application**” as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and “The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which

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users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42).

Regarding claims 5, 24, and 43 **Deo** further teaches a system, secure token, and method comprising:

A) wherein one or more additional cell groups are added to the directory subsequent to issuance of the secure token to a token holder (Column 7, lines 55-67).

The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches "**wherein one or more additional cell groups are added to the directory subsequent to issuance of the secure token to a token holder**" as "ScwCreateDir Creates a directory with the given access control list (ACL) file" (Column 7, lines 57-58)

Regarding claims 6, 25, and 44, **Deo** does not explicitly teach a system, secure token, and method comprising:

A) wherein ownership of one of the one or more cell groups is determined subsequent to issuance of the secure token to a token holder.

Carlisle, however, teaches "**wherein ownership of one of the one or more cell groups is determined subsequent to issuance of the secure token to a token holder**" as "First, O, controls the establishment of a service provider's directory" (Column 14, lines 63-64).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Carlisle's** would have allowed **Deo's** to provide for access control at higher hierarchical levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card, as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62).

Regarding claims 7, 26, and 45, **Deo** does not explicitly teach a system, secure token, and method comprising:

A) wherein ownership of one of the one or more cell groups is modified subsequent to issuance of the secure token to a token holder.

Carlisle, however, teaches **“wherein ownership of one of the one or more cell groups is modified subsequent to issuance of the secure token to a token holder”** as “First, O, controls the establishment of a service provider’s directory...through the operating system’s design, O can control the amount of memory that each service provider has access to, and thus can control the number of service providers that can “coexist” on a smart card”” (Column 14, lines 63-67-Column 15, lines 1-10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Carlisle’s** would have allowed **Deo’s** to provide for access control at higher hierarchical levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card, as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62).

Regarding claims 8, 27, and 46, **Deo** further teaches a system, secure token, and method comprising:

A) wherein one or more additional cells are added to a cell group subsequent to issuance of the secure token to a token holder (Column 6, lines 62-67).

The examiner notes that **Deo** teaches **“wherein one or more additional cells are added to a cell group subsequent to issuance of the secure token to a token holder”** as “At block 304, in response to a request from an authorized application to create or open a file, the file system 118 creates or opens a file and obtains a handle to that file” (Column 6, lines 62-67).

Regarding claims 9, 28, and 47, **Deo** further teaches a system, secure token, and method comprising:

A) wherein the one or more attributes associated are modified in terms of permitting or denying access by the plurality of applications (Column 4, lines 37-44).

The examiner notes that **Deo** teaches **“wherein the one or more attributes associated with the directory are modified in terms of permitting or denying access to the directory by the plurality of applications”** as “the file system includes

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an ACL (access control list) that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files" (Column 4, lines 37-44).

Deo does not explicitly teach:

A) with the directory.

Carlisle, however, teaches "**with the directory**" as "Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Carlisle's** would have allowed **Deo's** to provide for access control at higher hierarchical levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card, as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62).

Regarding claims 10 and 48, **Deo** further teaches a system and method comprising:

A) wherein the one or more attributes associated are modified in terms of permitting or denying access by the plurality of applications (Column 4, lines 37-44).

The examiner notes that **Deo** teaches "**wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell group are modified in terms of permitting or denying access to that cell group by the plurality of applications**" as "the file system includes an ACL (access control list) that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files" (Column 4, lines 37-44).

Deo does not explicitly teach:

A) with the cell group.

Carlisle, however, teaches "**with the cell group**" as "Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Carlisle's** would have allowed **Deo's** to provide for access control at higher hierarchical

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levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card, as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62).

Regarding claims 11, 30, and 49, **Deo** further teaches a system, secure token, and method comprising:

A) wherein the one or more attributes associated with the cell are modified in terms of permitting or denying access to that cell by the plurality of applications (Column 4, lines 37-44).

The examiner notes that **Deo** teaches “**wherein the one or more attributes associated with the cell are modified in terms of permitting or denying access to that cell by the plurality of applications**” as “the file system includes an ACL (access control list) that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files” (Column 4, lines 37-44).

Regarding claims 12, 31, and 50, **Deo** further teaches a system, secure token, and method comprising:

A) wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell further control operations on contents of that cell by the plurality of applications (Column 4, lines 37-44).

The examiner notes that **Deo** teaches “**wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell further control operations on contents of that cell by the plurality of applications**” as “the file system includes an ACL (access control list) that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files” (Column 4, lines 37-44).

Regarding claim 13, **Deo** teaches a system comprising:

A) a client having a plurality of applications residing thereon (Column 3, lines 44-54);
and

B) a secure token having a storage architecture (Column 6, lines 27-34), wherein the storage architecture includes:

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D) wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2)

F) wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2); and

G) one or more cells under each cell group, each cell having one or more associated attributes, wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell are used to control access to that cell by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2).

H) wherein the one or more attributes associated with the cell permit a first set of operations on the contents of that cell by a first application (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2);

I) wherein the one or more attributes associated with the cell permit a second set of operations on the contents of that cell by a second application (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2);

J) wherein the first access condition is different from the second access condition (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2).

The examiner notes that **Deo** teaches “**a client having a plurality of applications residing thereon**” as “The volatile files 122 make it possible for multiple resident applications 112, as well as nonresident applications 116 that are downloaded for a particular sessions, to share the same data in volatile memory 106 (assuming the applications are authorized)” (Column 3, lines 49-54). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches “**a secure token having a storage architecture**” as “With this architecture, volatile data kept in volatile memory is no longer bound to a single application, but can be accessed by multiple applications” (Column 6, lines 27-29). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches “**wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications**” as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and “The file system 118 includes

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an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that Deo teaches **"one or more cells under each cell group, each cell having one or more associated attributes, wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell are used to control access to that cell by the plurality of applications"** as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that Deo teaches **"wherein the one or more attributes associated with the cell permit a first set of operations on the contents of that cell by a first application"** as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that Deo teaches **"wherein the one or more attributes associated with the cell permit a second set of operations on the contents of that cell by a second application"** as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that Deo teaches **"wherein the first access condition is different from the second access condition"** as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4,

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lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that Figure 2 of **Deo** clearly shows an ACL table 204 with differing permission levels (see 1 and 4). The examiner further notes that App1 and User1 have different access conditions as they have different ACL values.

Deo does not explicitly teach:

- C) a directory and one or more attributes associated with the directory;
- E) one or more cell groups under the directory each cell group having one or more associated attributes;
- K) wherein one or more attributes associated with the directory, cell group, or cell are associated with a passcode or key;
- L) wherein the client terminal is adapted to use the passcode or key to access data in the directory, cell group, or cell.

Carlisle, however, teaches **"a directory and one or more attributes associated with the directory"** as "Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30), **"one or more cell groups under the directory each cell group having one or more associated attributes"** as "Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30), **"wherein one or more attributes associated with the directory, cell group, or cell are associated with a passcode or key"** as "FIG. 2 illustrates a structure that responds to this sensitivity of service providers. According to the structure of FIG. 2, Root owns the root directory and any number of files (directory files or normal files) that it wishes to create. For example, FIG. 2 includes a root directory file 10 and below it there are ".profile" file 11, "passwd" file 12, "log" file 17, "filex" file 13, "filey" file 14, and "ID" file 18. A number of subdirectories are also found below root, with each being used as the "HOME" directory of a user (service provider), and also creates a password file for each such user HOME directory. For example, FIG. 2 includes a directory file 15, named "htb" (the smart card's Holder), a directory file 20 named "bankA", and a directory file 25 named "airlineA". Each one of the directories includes a "passwd" file (16, 21, and 26, respectively) below the associated user's HOME directory, as well as a ".profile" file. This placing of the password files has some

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advantages but it is not a requirement. Importantly, ownership of each such password files is assigned to the user associated with that file and the directory above it. It may also be advantageous to grant ownership of files (directories) 15, 20 and 25 to the respective users" (Column 6, lines 30-51), and "**wherein the client terminal is adapted to use the passcode or key to access data in the directory, cell group, or cell**" as "Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Carlisle's** would have allowed **Deo's** to provide for access control at higher hierarchical levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card, as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62).

Regarding claims 14, 33, and 52, **Deo** further teaches a system, secure token, and method comprising:

- A) wherein the one or more attributes permit a first set of operations by a first application (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2);
- B) wherein the one or more attributes permit a second set of by a second application (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2);
- C) wherein the first access condition is different from the second access condition (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2).

The examiner notes that **Deo** teaches "**wherein the one or more attributes permit a first set of operations by a first application**" as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches "**wherein the one or more attributes permit a second set of by a second application**" as "an access control list

(ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches "**wherein the first access condition is different from the second access condition**" as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that Figure 2 of **Deo** clearly shows an ACL table 204 with differing permission levels (see 1 and 4). The examiner further notes that App1 and User1 have different access conditions as they have different ACL values.

Deo does not explicitly teach:

A, B) associated with the directory.

Carlisle, however, teaches "**associated with the directory**" as "Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Carlisle's** would have allowed **Deo's** to provide for access control at higher hierarchical levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card, as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62).

Regarding claims 16, 35, 51, and 54, **Deo** further teaches a system comprising:

A) wherein the one or more attributes associated with the cell permit a first set of operations on the contents of that cell by a first application (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2);

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- B) wherein the one or more attributes associated with the cell permit a second set of operations on the contents of that cell by a second application (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2);
- C) wherein the first access condition is different from the second access condition (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2).

The examiner notes that **Deo** teaches “**wherein the one or more attributes associated with the cell permit a first set of operations on the contents of that cell by a first application**” as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and “The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like” (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches “**wherein the one or more attributes associated with the cell permit a second set of operations on the contents of that cell by a second application**” as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and “The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like” (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches “**wherein the first access condition is different from the second access condition**” as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and “The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like” (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that Figure 2 of **Deo** clearly shows an ACL table 204 with differing permission levels (see 1 and 4). The examiner further notes that App1 and User1 have different access conditions as they have different ACL values.

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Regarding claims 17, 36, and 55, **Deo** further teaches a system, secure token, and method comprising:

A) wherein the secure token is a smart card (Column 1, lines 6-8).

The examiner notes that **Deo** teaches “**wherein the secure token is a smart card**” as “This invention relates to integrated circuit (IC modules, such as smart cards” (Column 1, lines 6-7).

Regarding claims 19, 38, and 57, **Deo** further teaches a system, secure token, and method comprising:

A) wherein the secure token is a static or native smart card (Column 3, lines 44-54).

The examiner notes that **Deo** teaches “**wherein the secure token is a static or native smart card**” as “The operating system 114 includes a file system 118 that manages files stored on the smart card” (Column 3, lines 44-45).

Regarding claim 20, **Deo** teaches a secure token comprising:

B) wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications associated with a client (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2)

D) wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2); and

E) one or more cells under each cell group, each cell having one or more associated attributes, wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell are used to control access to that cell by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2).

F) wherein the one or more attributes permit a first application to access after a first access condition is satisfied (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2);

G) wherein the one or more attributes permit a second application to access after a second access condition is satisfied (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2);

H) wherein the first access condition is different from the second access condition (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2).

The examiner notes that **Deo** teaches **“wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications associated with a client”** as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and “The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like” (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches **“one or more cells under each cell group, each cell having one or more associated attributes, wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell are used to control access to that cell by the plurality of applications”** as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and “The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like” (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches **“wherein the one or more attributes permit a first application to access after a first access condition is satisfied”** as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and “The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like” (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches **“wherein the one or more attributes permit a second application to access after a second access condition is satisfied”** as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines

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1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches "**wherein the first access condition is different from the second access condition**" as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67- Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that Figure 2 of **Deo** clearly shows an ACL table 204 with differing permission levels (see 1 and 4). The examiner further notes that App1 and User1 have different access conditions as they have different ACL values.

Deo does not explicitly teach:

- A) a directory and one or more attributes associated with the directory;
- C, F, G) one or more cell groups under the directory each cell group having one or more associated attributes;
- I) wherein one or more attributes associated with the directory, cell group, or cell are associated with a passcode or key;
- J) wherein the client is adapted to use the passcode or key to access data in the directory, cell group, or cell.

Carlisle, however, teaches "**a directory and one or more attributes associated with the directory**" as "Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30), "**one or more cell groups under the directory each cell group having one or more associated attributes**" as "Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30), "**wherein one or more attributes associated with the directory, cell group, or cell are associated with a passcode or key**" as "FIG. 2 illustrates a structure that responds to this sensitivity of service providers. According to the structure of FIG. 2, Root owns the root directory and any number of files (directory

files or normal files) that it wishes to create. For example, FIG. 2 includes a root directory file 10 and below it there are ".profile" file 11, "passwd" file 12, "log" file 17, "filex" file 13, "filey" file 14, and "ID" file 18. A number of subdirectories are also found below root, with each being used as the "HOME" directory of a user (service provider), and also creates a password file for each such user HOME directory. For example, FIG. 2 includes a directory file 15, named "htb" (the smart card's Holder), a directory file 20 named "bankA", and a directory file 25 named "airlineA". Each one of the directories includes a "passwd" file (16, 21, and 26, respectively) below the associated user's HOME directory, as well as a ".profile" file. This placing of the password files has some advantages but it is not a requirement. Importantly, ownership of each such password files is assigned to the user associated with that file and the directory above it. It may also be advantageous to grant ownership of files (directories) 15, 20 and 25 to the respective users" (Column 6, lines 30-51), and **"wherein the client is adapted to use the passcode or key to access data in the directory, cell group, or cell"** as "Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Carlisle's** would have allowed **Deo's** to provide for access control at higher hierarchical levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card, as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62).

Regarding claim 32, **Deo** teaches a secure token comprising:

- B) wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications associated with a client terminal (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2)
- D) wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2); and

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E) one or more cells under each cell group, each cell having one or more associated attributes, wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell are used to control access to that cell by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2).

F) wherein the one or more attributes associated with the cell permit a first set of operations on the contents of that cell by a first application (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2);

G) wherein the one or more attributes associated with the cell permit a second set of operations on the contents of that cell by a second application (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2);

H) wherein the first access condition is different from the second access condition (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2).

The examiner notes that **Deo** teaches “**wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications associated with a client terminal**” as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and “The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like” (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches “**wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications**” as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and “The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like” (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches “**one or more cells under each cell group, each cell having one or more associated attributes, wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell are used to control access to that cell by the plurality of applications**” as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-

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Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches **"wherein the one or more attributes associated with the cell permit a first set of operations on the contents of that cell by a first application"** as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches **"wherein the one or more attributes associated with the cell permit a second set of operations on the contents of that cell by a second application"** as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches **"wherein the first access condition is different from the second access condition"** as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that Figure 2 of **Deo** clearly shows an ACL table 204 with differing permission levels (see 1 and 4). The examiner further notes that App1 and User1 have different access conditions as they have different ACL values.

Deo does not explicitly teach:

- A) a directory and one or more attributes associated with the directory;
- C) one or more cell groups under the directory each cell group having one or more associated attributes;

I) wherein one or more attributes associated with the directory, cell group, or cell are associated with a passcode or key;

J) wherein the client terminal is adapted to use the passcode or key to access data in the directory, cell group, or cell.

Carlisle, however, teaches **“a directory and one or more attributes associated with the directory”** as “Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the “passwd” file” (Column 5, lines 20-30), **“one or more cell groups under the directory each cell group having one or more associated attributes”** as “Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the “passwd” file” (Column 5, lines 20-30), **“wherein one or more attributes associated with the directory, cell group, or cell are associated with a passcode or key”** as “FIG. 2 illustrates a structure that responds to this sensitivity of service providers. According to the structure of FIG. 2, Root owns the root directory and any number of files (directory files or normal files) that it wishes to create. For example, FIG. 2 includes a root directory file 10 and below it there are “.profile” file 11, “passwd” file 12, “log” file 17, “filex” file 13, “file” file 14, and “ID” file 18. A number of subdirectories are also found below root, with each being used as the “HOME” directory of a user (service provider), and also creates a password file for each such user HOME directory. For example, FIG. 2 includes a directory file 15, named “htb” (the smart card's Holder), a directory file 20 named “bankA”, and a directory file 25 named “airlineA”. Each one of the directories includes a “passwd” file (16, 21, and 26, respectively) below the associated user's HOME directory, as well as a “.profile” file. This placing of the password files has some advantages but it is not a requirement. Importantly, ownership of each such password files is assigned to the user associated with that file and the directory above it. It may also be advantageous to grant ownership of files (directories) 15, 20 and 25 to the respective users” (Column 6, lines 30-51), and **“wherein the client terminal is adapted to use the passcode or key to access data in the directory, cell group, or cell”** as “Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the “passwd” file” (Column 5, lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Carlisle's** would have allowed **Deo's** to provide for access control at higher hierarchical levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card, as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62).

Regarding claim 39, **Deo** teaches a method comprising:

- B) wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications associated with a client (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2)
- D) wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2); and
- E) one or more cells under each cell group, each cell having one or more associated attributes, wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell are used to control access to that cell by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2).
- F) wherein the one or more attributes permit a first application to access after a first access condition is satisfied (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2);
- G) wherein the one or more attributes permit a second application to access after a second access condition is satisfied (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2);
- H) wherein the first access condition is different from the second access condition (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2).

The examiner notes that **Deo** teaches “**wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications associated with a client**” as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and “The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the

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security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches **"one or more cells under each cell group, each cell having one or more associated attributes, wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell are used to control access to that cell by the plurality of applications"** as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches **"wherein the one or more attributes permit a first application to access after a first access condition is satisfied"** as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches **"wherein the one or more attributes permit a second application to access after a second access condition is satisfied"** as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches **"wherein the first access condition is different from the second access condition"** as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that Figure 2 of **Deo** clearly shows an ACL table 204 with

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differing permission levels (see 1 and 4). The examiner further notes that App1 and User1 have different access conditions as they have different ACL values.

Deo does not explicitly teach:

- A) providing a directory and one or more attributes associated with the directory;
- C, F, and G) providing one or more cell groups under the directory each cell group having one or more associated attributes;
- I) wherein one or more attributes associated with the directory, cell group, or cell are associated with a passcode or key;
- J) wherein the client is adapted to use the passcode or key to access data in the directory, cell group, or cell.

Carlisle, however, teaches “**providing a directory and one or more attributes associated with the directory**” as “Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the “passwd” file” (Column 5, lines 20-30), “**providing one or more cell groups under the directory each cell group having one or more associated attributes**” as “Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the “passwd” file” (Column 5, lines 20-30), “**wherein one or more attributes associated with the directory, cell group, or cell are associated with a passcode or key**” as “FIG. 2 illustrates a structure that responds to this sensitivity of service providers. According to the structure of FIG. 2, Root owns the root directory and any number of files (directory files or normal files) that it wishes to create. For example, FIG. 2 includes a root directory file 10 and below it there are “.profile” file 11, “passwd” file 12, “log” file 17, “filex” file 13, “filey” file 14, and “ID” file 18. A number of subdirectories are also found below root, with each being used as the “HOME” directory of a user (service provider), and also creates a password file for each such user HOME directory. For example, FIG. 2 includes a directory file 15, named “htb” (the smart card’s Holder), a directory file 20 named “bankA”, and a directory file 25 named “airlineA”. Each one of the directories includes a “passwd” file (16, 21, and 26, respectively) below the associated user’s HOME directory, as well as a “.profile” file. This placing of the password files has some advantages but it is not a requirement. Importantly, ownership

of each such password files is assigned to the user associated with that file and the directory above it. It may also be advantageous to grant ownership of files (directories) 15, 20 and 25 to the respective users" (Column 6, lines 30-51), and **"wherein the client is adapted to use the passcode or key to access data in the directory, cell group, or cell"** as "Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Carlisle's** would have allowed **Deo's** to provide for access control at higher hierarchical levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card, as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62).

Regarding claims 58 and 61, **Deo** does not explicitly teach a method and secure token comprising:

- A) wherein the first application is associated with a first party and the second application is associated with a second party; and
- B) wherein the first and the second party have an existing business relationship; and
- C) agree to share data on the secure token according to agreed security controls.

Carlisle, however, teaches **"wherein the first application is associated with a first party and the second application is associated with a second party"** as "It is quite possible for service providers to form cooperative alliances. Such alliances can specify various activities which are carried out in the smart cards whenever the smart card is accessed, or when the smart card is accessed by a particular user. The number of such possibilities is limitless, and the example below is merely illustrative. Assume, for example, that company A employs traveling salespeople who frequently need to purchase gasoline. A is likely to contract with O to issue a smart card for each of the salespeople (Holders) and request O to install A as a service provider and G as the gasoline provider. Sometime later, A may reach an agreement with bank B as a Provider of credit for the salespeople. That service can be remotely installed into all of the smart cards belonging to the salespeople by, for example, obtaining the cooperation

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of G. Specifically, A can request G to install a request for communication with O whenever a smart card interacts with G and found to have A as a user but not B as a user. All that G needs to do is modify the file that is executed when H logs in to communicate with G and direct the smart card to call O" (Column 16, lines 66-67-Column 17, lines 1-19), **"wherein the first and the second party have an existing business relationship"** as "It is quite possible for service providers to form cooperative alliances. Such alliances can specify various activities which are carried out in the smart cards whenever the smart card is accessed, or when the smart card is accessed by a particular user. The number of such possibilities is limitless, and the example below is merely illustrative. Assume, for example, that company A employs traveling salespeople who frequently need to purchase gasoline. A is likely to contract with O to issue a smart card for each of the salespeople (Holders) and request O to install A as a service provider and G as the gasoline provider. Sometime later, A may reach an agreement with bank B as a Provider of credit for the salespeople. That service can be remotely installed into all of the smart cards belonging to the salespeople by, for example, obtaining the cooperation of G. Specifically, A can request G to install a request for communication with O whenever a smart card interacts with G and found to have A as a user but not B as a user. All that G needs to do is modify the file that is executed when H logs in to communicate with G and direct the smart card to call O" (Column 16, lines 66-67-Column 17, lines 1-19), and **"agree to share data on the secure token according to agreed security controls"** as "It is quite possible for service providers to form cooperative alliances. Such alliances can specify various activities which are carried out in the smart cards whenever the smart card is accessed, or when the smart card is accessed by a particular user. The number of such possibilities is limitless, and the example below is merely illustrative. Assume, for example, that company A employs traveling salespeople who frequently need to purchase gasoline. A is likely to contract with O to issue a smart card for each of the salespeople (Holders) and request O to install A as a service provider and G as the gasoline provider. Sometime later, A may reach an agreement with bank B as a Provider of credit for the salespeople. That service can be remotely installed into all of

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the smart cards belonging to the salespeople by, for example, obtaining the cooperation of G. Specifically, A can request G to install a request for communication with O whenever a smart card interacts with G and found to have A as a user but not B as a user. All that G needs to do is modify the file that is executed when H logs in to communicate with G and direct the smart card to call O" (Column 16, lines 66-67-Column 17, lines 1-19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Carlisle's** would have allowed **Deo's** to provide for access control at higher hierarchical levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card, as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62).

Regarding claim 59, **Deo** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein the first application or the second application is a loyalty application.

Carlisle, however, teaches "**wherein the first application or the second application is a loyalty application**" as "It is quite possible for service providers to form cooperative alliances. Such alliances can specify various activities which are carried out in the smart cards whenever the smart card is accessed, or when the smart card is accessed by a particular user. The number of such possibilities is limitless, and the example below is merely illustrative. Assume, for example, that company A employs traveling salespeople who frequently need to purchase gasoline. A is likely to contract with O to issue a smart card for each of the salespeople (Holders) and request O to install A as a service provider and G as the gasoline provider. Sometime later, A may reach an agreement with bank B as a Provider of credit for the salespeople. That service can be remotely installed into all of the smart cards belonging to the salespeople by, for example, obtaining the cooperation of G. Specifically, A can request G to install a request for communication with O whenever a smart card interacts with G and found to have A as a user but not B as a user. All that G needs to do is modify the file that is executed when H logs in to communicate with G and direct the smart card to call O" (Column 16, lines 66-67-Column 17, lines 1-19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Carlisle's** would have allowed **Deo's** to provide for access control at higher hierarchical levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card, as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62).

Regarding claim 60, **Deo** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein the first application can access only that cell group while the second application can access that cell group and additional cell groups.

Carlisle, however, teaches "**wherein the first application can access only that cell group while the second application can access that cell group and additional cell groups**" as "One aspect of the arrangement disclosed herein is that the smart card's issuer/owner (O) has a general knowledge of, and control over, the service providers whose "applications" are present on the smart card. First, O controls the establishment of a service provider's directory. Second, O can delete any directory at the holder's request, or whenever O gains access the smart card (with, or without, the holder's consent). Third, O is the only party who knows the identity of all the service providers who share the smart card, and various particulars about those service providers" (Column 14, lines 60-67-Column 15, lines 1-2) and "It is quite possible for service providers to form cooperative alliances. Such alliances can specify various activities which are carried out in the smart cards whenever the smart card is accessed, or when the smart card is accessed by a particular user. The number of such possibilities is limitless, and the example below is merely illustrative. Assume, for example, that company A employs traveling salespeople who frequently need to purchase gasoline. A is likely to contract with O to issue a smart card for each of the salespeople (Holders) and request O to install A as a service provider and G as the gasoline provider. Sometime later, A may reach an agreement with bank B as a Provider of credit for the salespeople. That service can be remotely installed into all of the smart cards belonging to the salespeople by, for example, obtaining the cooperation of G. Specifically, A can request G to install a request for communication with O

whenever a smart card interacts with G and found to have A as a user but not B as a user. All that G needs to do is modify the file that is executed when H logs in to communicate with G and direct the smart card to call O" (Column 16, lines 66-67-Column 17, lines 1-19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Carlisle's** would have allowed **Deo's** to provide for access control at higher hierarchical levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card, as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62).

8. Claims 18, 37, and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Deo et al.** (U.S. Patent 6,970,891) and in view of **Carlisle et al.** (U.S. Patent 5,649,118) as applied to claims 1-2, 4-14, 16-17, 19-21, 23-28, 30-33, 35-36, 38-40, 42-52, 54-55, and 57-61 and further in view of **Brittenham et al.** (U.S. Patent 6,880,084)

9. Regarding claim 18, **Deo** teaches a system comprising:

A) a client having a plurality of applications residing thereon (Column 3, lines 44-54); and

B) a secure token having a storage architecture (Column 6, lines 27-34), wherein the storage architecture includes:

D) wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2)

F) wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2); and

G) one or more cells under each cell group, each cell having one or more associated attributes, wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell are used to control access to that cell by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2);

H) wherein the secure token is a smart card (Column 1, lines 6-8).

The examiner notes that **Deo** teaches “**a client having a plurality of applications residing thereon**” as “The volatile files 122 make it possible for multiple resident applications 112, as well as nonresident applications 116 that are downloaded for a particular sessions, to share the same data in volatile memory 106 (assuming the applications are authorized)” (Column 3, lines 49-54). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches “**a secure token having a storage architecture**” as “With this architecture, volatile data kept in volatile memory is no longer bound to a single application, but can be accessed by multiple applications” (Column 6, lines 27-29). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches “**wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications**” as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and “The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like” (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches “**one or more cells under each cell group, each cell having one or more associated attributes, wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell are used to control access to that cell by the plurality of applications**” as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and “The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like” (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches “**wherein the secure token is a smart card**” as “This invention relates to integrated circuit (IC modules, such as smart cards” (Column 1, lines 6-7).

Deo does not explicitly teach:

- C) a directory and one or more attributes associated with the directory;
- E) one or more cell groups under the directory each cell group having one or more associated attributes;

J) wherein one or more attributes associated with the directory, cell group, or cell are associated with a passcode or key;

K) wherein the client is adapted to use the passcode or key to access data in the directory, cell group, or cell.

Carlisle, however, teaches **“a directory and one or more attributes associated with the directory”** as “Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the “passwd” file” (Column 5, lines 20-30), **“one or more cell groups under the directory each cell group having one or more associated attributes”** as “Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the “passwd” file” (Column 5, lines 20-30), **“wherein one or more attributes associated with the directory, cell group, or cell are associated with a passcode or key”** as “FIG. 2 illustrates a structure that responds to this sensitivity of service providers. According to the structure of FIG. 2, Root owns the root directory and any number of files (directory files or normal files) that it wishes to create. For example, FIG. 2 includes a root directory file 10 and below it there are “.profile” file 11, “passwd” file 12, “log” file 17, “filex” file 13, “filey” file 14, and “ID” file 18. A number of subdirectories are also found below root, with each being used as the “HOME” directory of a user (service provider), and also creates a password file for each such user HOME directory. For example, FIG. 2 includes a directory file 15, named “htb” (the smart card's Holder), a directory file 20 named “bankA”, and a directory file 25 named “airlineA”. Each one of the directories includes a “passwd” file (16, 21, and 26, respectively) below the associated user's HOME directory, as well as a “.profile” file. This placing of the password files has some advantages but it is not a requirement. Importantly, ownership of each such password files is assigned to the user associated with that file and the directory above it. It may also be advantageous to grant ownership of files (directories) 15, 20 and 25 to the respective users” (Column 6, lines 30-51), and **“wherein the client is adapted to use the passcode or key to access data in the directory, cell group, or cell”** as “Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the “passwd” file” (Column 5, lines 20-30).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Carlisle's** would have allowed **Deo's** to provide for access control at higher hierarchical levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card, as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62).

Deo and **Carlisle** do not explicitly teach:

I) wherein the smart card is an open platform smart card.

Brittenham, however, teaches "**wherein the smart card is an open platform smart card**" as "embodiments of the present invention may support Java Card (with Open Platform support), multi-application operating system for smart cards (MULTOS) or Smart Card for Windows" (Column 7, lines 60-64).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Brittenham's** would have allowed **Deo's** and **Carlisle's** to provide for the coordinating of the efforts of multiple enterprises on a single smart card to enable a hierarchy, as noted by **Brittenham** (Column 1, lines 50-54).

Regarding claim 37, **Deo** teaches a secure token comprising:

B) wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications associated with a client (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2)

D) wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2); and

E) one or more cells under each cell group, each cell having one or more associated attributes, wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell are used to control access to that cell by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2);

F) wherein the secure token is a smart card (Column 1, lines 6-8).

The examiner notes that **Deo** teaches “**wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications associated with a client**” as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and “The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like” (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches “**one or more cells under each cell group, each cell having one or more associated attributes, wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell are used to control access to that cell by the plurality of applications**” as “an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122” (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and “The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like” (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches “**wherein the secure token is a smart card**” as “This invention relates to integrated circuit (IC modules, such as smart cards” (Column 1, lines 6-7).

Deo does not explicitly teach:

- A) a directory and one or more attributes associated with the directory;
- C) one or more cell groups under the directory each cell group having one or more associated attributes;
- H) wherein one or more attributes associated with the directory, cell group, or cell are associated with a passcode or key;
- I) wherein the client is adapted to use the passcode or key to access data in the directory, cell group, or cell.

Carlisle, however, teaches “**a directory and one or more attributes associated with the directory**” as “Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the “passwd” file” (Column 5, lines 20-30), “**one or more cell groups under the directory each cell group having one or more associated attributes**” as “Multi-user capability is provided by allowing

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Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30), **"wherein one or more attributes associated with the directory, cell group, or cell are associated with a passcode or key"** as "FIG. 2 illustrates a structure that responds to this sensitivity of service providers. According to the structure of FIG. 2, Root owns the root directory and any number of files (directory files or normal files) that it wishes to create. For example, FIG. 2 includes a root directory file 10 and below it there are ".profile" file 11, "passwd" file 12, "log" file 17, "filex" file 13, "filey" file 14, and "ID" file 18. A number of subdirectories are also found below root, with each being used as the "HOME" directory of a user (service provider), and also creates a password file for each such user HOME directory. For example, FIG. 2 includes a directory file 15, named "htb" (the smart card's Holder), a directory file 20 named "bankA", and a directory file 25 named "airlineA". Each one of the directories includes a "passwd" file (16, 21, and 26, respectively) below the associated user's HOME directory, as well as a ".profile" file. This placing of the password files has some advantages but it is not a requirement. Importantly, ownership of each such password files is assigned to the user associated with that file and the directory above it. It may also be advantageous to grant ownership of files (directories) 15, 20 and 25 to the respective users" (Column 6, lines 30-51), and **"wherein the client is adapted to use the passcode or key to access data in the directory, cell group, or cell"** as "Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Carlisle's** would have allowed **Deo's** to provide for access control at higher hierarchical levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card, as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62).

Deo and **Carlisle** do not explicitly teach:

G) wherein the smart card is an open platform smart card.

Brittenham, however, teaches **"wherein the smart card is an open platform smart card"** as "embodiments of the present invention may support Java Card (with

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Open Platform support), multi-application operating system for smart cards (MULTOS) or Smart Card for Windows" (Column 7, lines 60-64).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Brittenham's** would have allowed **Deo's** and **Carlisle's** to provide for the coordinating of the efforts of multiple enterprises on a single smart card to enable a hierarchy, as noted by **Brittenham** (Column 1, lines 50-54).

Regarding claim 56, **Deo** teaches a method comprising:

B) wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications associated with a client (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2)

D) wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2); and

E) one or more cells under each cell group, each cell having one or more associated attributes, wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell are used to control access to that cell by the plurality of applications (Column 3, lines 64-67-Column 4, lines 1-6, Column 4, lines 37-44, Figure 2);

F) wherein the secure token is a smart card (Column 1, lines 6-8).

The examiner notes that **Deo** teaches "**wherein the one or more attributes are used to control access by the plurality of applications associated with a client**" as "an access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42). The examiner further notes that **Deo** teaches "**one or more cells under each cell group, each cell having one or more associated attributes, wherein the one or more attributes associated with a cell are used to control access to that cell by the plurality of applications**" as "an

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access control list (ACL) can be associated...gain access to and perform file operations on the volatile files 122" (Column 3, lines 66-67-Column 4, lines 1-5) and "The file system 118 includes an ACL (access control list) table 204 that performs the security function of determining which users and/or applications have access to which files...and the like" (Column 4, lines 37-42).

Deo does not explicitly teach:

- A) providing a directory and one or more attributes associated with the directory;
- C) providing one or more cell groups under the directory each cell group having one or more associated attributes.
- H) wherein one or more attributes associated with the directory, cell group, or cell are associated with a passcode or key;
- I) wherein the client is adapted to use the passcode or key to access data in the directory, cell group, or cell.

Carlisle, however, teaches **"providing a directory and one or more attributes associated with the directory"** as "Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30), **"providing one or more cell groups under the directory each cell group having one or more associated attributes"** as "Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30), **"wherein one or more attributes associated with the directory, cell group, or cell are associated with a passcode or key"** as "FIG. 2 illustrates a structure that responds to this sensitivity of service providers. According to the structure of FIG. 2, Root owns the root directory and any number of files (directory files or normal files) that it wishes to create. For example, FIG. 2 includes a root directory file 10 and below it there are ".profile" file 11, "passwd" file 12, "log" file 17, "filex" file 13, "filey" file 14, and "ID" file 18. A number of subdirectories are also found below root, with each being used as the "HOME" directory of a user (service provider), and also creates a password file for each such user HOME directory. For example, FIG. 2 includes a directory file 15, named "htb" (the smart card's Holder), a directory file 20 named "bankA", and a directory file 25 named "airlineA". Each one of

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the directories includes a "passwd" file (16, 21, and 26, respectively) below the associated user's HOME directory, as well as a ".profile" file. This placing of the password files has some advantages but it is not a requirement. Importantly, ownership of each such password files is assigned to the user associated with that file and the directory above it. It may also be advantageous to grant ownership of files (directories) 15, 20 and 25 to the respective users" (Column 6, lines 30-51), and **"wherein the client is adapted to use the passcode or key to access data in the directory, cell group, or cell"** as "Multi-user capability is provided by allowing Root to create a subdirectory below the root directory...only in the "passwd" file" (Column 5, lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Carlisle's** would have allowed **Deo's** to provide for access control at higher hierarchical levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card, as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62).

Deo and **Carlisle** do not explicitly teach:

G) wherein the smart card is an open platform smart card.

Brittenham, however, teaches **"wherein the smart card is an open platform smart card"** as "embodiments of the present invention may support Java Card (with Open Platform support), multi-application operating system for smart cards (MULTOS) or Smart Card for Windows" (Column 7, lines 60-64).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Brittenham's** would have allowed **Deo's** and **Carlisle's** to provide for the coordinating of the efforts of multiple enterprises on a single smart card to enable a hierarchy, as noted by **Brittenham** (Column 1, lines 50-54).

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments filed 03/14/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue on page 15 that **"Obviousness has not been established. Here, the primary reference, Deo et al., fails to teach or suggest at least the**

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following limitation from independent claim 1: "wherein the one or more attributes associated with the directory, cell group, or cell are associated with a passcode or a key, wherein the client is adapted to use the passcode or key to access data in the directory, cell group, or cell." The other independent claims recite a similar limitation". However, the examiner wishes to state that the secondary reference of **Carlisle** teaches the aforementioned limitations, as indicated in the rejections of the independent claims.

Applicants argue on page 16 that "There is also no motivation to modify Deo et al. to include passcodes or keys. Obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so...if one were to modify Deo et al. to arrive at the inventions of the pending claims, one would render an essential part of Deo et al.'s system (i.e., the file system 118 and its associated access control list) obsolete. As explained at col. 3, line 44 to col. 4, line 7, the file system 118 is essential to the operation of Deo et al.'s smartcard and resides inside of the smartcard. If one were to modify Deo et al. to include a client terminal that uses passcodes or keys to access data on a secure token, there would be no need for Deo et al.'s file system 118 and its access control list, since access to directories, cell groups, and cells would already be restricted". In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, **Carlisle** teaches the amendments made to the independent claims, and the motivation is found within **Carlisle** to do so (see "access control at higher hierarchical levels including subfolders and folders in order to restrict access to some providers on a smart card", as noted by **Carlisle** (Column 1, lines 59-62)).

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent 6,199,762 issued to **Hohle** on 13 March 2001. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-2, 4-14, 16-21, 23-33, 35-40, 42-52, and 54-61 (e.g., methods to secure and use smart cards).

U.S. Patent 6,367,011 issued to **Lee et al.** on 02 April 2002. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-2, 4-14, 16-21, 23-33, 35-40, 42-52, and 54-61 (e.g., methods to secure and use smart cards).

U.S. Patent 5,682,027 issued to **Bertina et al.** on 28 October 1997. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-2, 4-14, 16-21, 23-33, 35-40, 42-52, and 54-61 (e.g., methods to secure and use smart cards).

U.S. Patent 6,481,632 issued to **Wentker et al.** on 19 November 2002. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-2, 4-14, 16-21, 23-33, 35-40, 42-52, and 54-61 (e.g., methods to secure and use smart cards).

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

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Contact Information


13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mahesh Dwivedi whose telephone number is (571) 272-2731. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 8:20 am – 4:40 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tim Vo can be reached (571) 272-3642. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mahesh Dwivedi
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2168


May 21, 2007


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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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